PROPER METHOD OF FLY CONTROL IS TO PREVENT MULTIPLICATION

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fly-traps have a distinct place in the control of the house fly and other noxious fly species, although the limitations of fly-traps must be recognized and other methods of control also practiced. The bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, points out that the logical method of fly control is to prevent multiplication, by proper attention to breeding places.

The two main ways in which fly-traps are valuable are by catching flies that come to clean premises from insanitary places and by capturing flies that have escaped from other means of destruction. Nearly all fly-traps are made on the same general principle, although they may appear quite different. The flies are attracted by bait, odors, or light into a cage with a large entrance and an exit too small to be easily found, which is often made by using a cone-shaped passage.

Two Chief Classes of Flies.

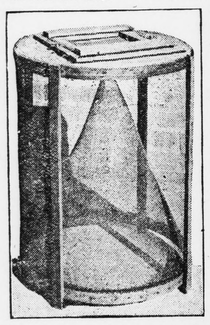
There are two chief classes of flies that can be caught in traps—those that breed in animal matter or become a pest to live stock, and those that breed in vegetable as well as in animal matter. The former consist mainly of the so-called blow-flies, including the screw-worm fly; in the latter group the house fly is by far the most important. It is attracted to almost any moist material, especially that having an odor.

The general principle involved in nearly all fly-traps is modified to fit different conditions, as in the window trap, which catches the flies as they endeavor to enter or leave a building; The garbage can trap, and the manure box trap, which retains flies bred from infested manure already in the box. Light is an important factor in the

A Good Catch

success of all traps, for flies have a marked tendency to go toward the light.

While many commercial traps are on the market, anyone with a few tools can construct traps at a small frac-



Flies Enter This Trap at Bottom Where There Is a Shallow Pan of Bait.

tion of the sale price of ready-made ones. The conical hoop trap, which appears from extensive tests to be most effective, durable, easily made, and repaired, can also be made quite cheaply. It consists of a screen cylinder with a barrel-hoop frame containing a screen cone inside. The total cost of the material, if bought new at retail prices, is about $1. If only wire and tacks are bought the cost should not exceed 80 cents.

A modification of this trap that can be made more quickly and with fewer

A Fly-Trap That Kills the Larvae—The Manure Is Stored on a Slatted Rack Above a Concrete Pit Containing Water—Larvae, Following Their Tendency to Burrow Downward, Pass Through Manure and Fall Into Water.

tools is suggested. The tent trap is not considered as effective as the conical type. Any good trap may be used over a manure box, which must have a hole cut in the top. The trap is fitted closely over this hole to catch flies bred in the manure.

A Trap for the Window.

A type of modified tent trap may be used in a window. It is adaptable also to barns and buildings where foodstuffs are prepared. It is advised that properly baited traps to catch screw-worm flies be used near watering places and where cattle congregate.

In choosing bait for fly-traps it should be remembered that fermentation renders the material attractive. A mixture of cheap "black-strap" molasses and water is an economical and effective bait for the house-fly. One part molasses is mixed with three parts water. Sugar-beet or "stock molasses" is fairly attractive in regions where it is produced. Brown-sugar sirup allowed to ferment is good if mixed in the proportion of one part brown sugar in four parts of water. A small amount of vinegar added hastens fermentation. If honey bees are attracted by this bait some other kind should be used. Milk on dairy farms is the next choice to cane molasses as a cheap and convenient attractant. The curd from the milk combined with brown sugar and water is a very good bait. The best bait containers are broad and shallow rather than deep. Traps must be properly cared for and placed in suitable locations. The bait containers must be kept well filled and also frequently washed out. Traps should be emptied of dead flies at least once a week.

Sticky fly papers and poisoned baits have their uses in fly control as well as traps, and it is advised that Farmers' Bulletin 851 be consulted for further information on house-fly control, and Farmers' Bulletin 857 for additional measures to be used against the screw-worm fly and other flies infesting wounds in stock and those that blow soiled wool in sheep.

PUBLICITY HELPS TUBERCULOSIS

Inspired More Faith in Safety of Foods From Cows.

Statistics Show That Number of Animals Has Increased and Consumption of Milk Is Much Greater Than Ever Before.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When extensive campaigns against tuberculosis of cattle were launched many persons interested in the dairy business predicted that giving publicity to such conditions would alarm the consumer and reduce the consumption of milk and dairy products. But instead of producing this result, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the increasing efforts to improve the health of herds have inspired more faith in the safety and value of foods from the dairy cow. Hundreds of towns have made tuberculosis regulations to provide for clean herds and to make milk wholesome and publicity has been given to the various kinds of work done by cities, counties, states, and the Department of Agriculture. As a result of this work to improve the health of the dairy cow, statistics show that the number of cows has increased and the consumption of milk is greater than ever before.

In recent months the most encouraging development in the work of eradicating this great cattle disease has been the number of counties that have made a complete clean-up of the herds on every farm. This area work is demonstrating that complete eradication is not a dream but a practical possibility. The expense will be paid for by more efficient herds and better products.

Where Theory Is Wrong.

Theoretically, one can run a successful farm without live stock. Practically, it can't be done. Just another one of the things that are lustrous in theory, but drab in operation.

Weeds Increase Harvest Cost.

Weeds increase the cost of harvesting the crop by requiring more time, more power or more labor; and by increasing the wear and tear on machinery.

Work of Wise Poultryman.

The wise poultryman is paying strict attention to his growing stock disposing of the slackers, practicing thorough sanitation. Are you one of them?

Self-Feeder Helps Pigs.

A self-feeder for the pigs gets 'em to market before it is glutted with those that grow slowly, because they are fed by hand.

Mites Can Be Eradicated.

Mites, those little red devils that suck the blood from hens, can be eliminated with a coal tar disinfectant.

Splendid Motto for Pig.

"A short life but a merry one" is a splendid motto for a pig that is to make the most profit for his owner.

Good Farmer Is Observing.

A good farmer watches the plants and takes notice of the soil. He can tell what soil needs from the color, the growth, the development and the fruitfulness of the soil. Watch as well as cultivate.

Roles of Johnson Grass.

Johnson grass is one of our American grasses that plays two distinct roles. It makes a good hay, and at the same time it may become a most treacherous and noxious weed.

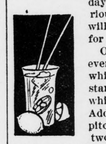
THE KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lord let me live while I can see
The beauty in the blossoming tree,
The message in the wayside flower,
And love it for its one short hour.
—N. I. McClung.

HOT WEATHER DRINKS

If we have been forehanded and last summer and fall provided for the hot days, by putting up various fruit juices, we will always be prepared for the warm weather.



Of course there is the ever-present lemon, which is a good old standby, and one of which we never tire. Add a beaten egg to a pitcher of lemonade—two, if a good-sized pitcher; it adds to the value of the drink as a food and makes it a different drink. This will be a good tip to mothers who want the family to eat eggs; in this way they go down with little protest. With the addition of a sprig of mint or a section of lemon the delicacy and attractiveness of the draught is increased.

The juices of any of the berries make delicious fruit drinks. Raspberry shrub is especially well liked. This is prepared by adding vinegar to the berries, let stand for a day and drain, sweeten the juice, cook and bottle. Grape juice is one of the most popular of all; this may be bought in any town, but when prepared at home is of much better quality and less expensive. Cocoa or chocolate for those who are fond of these flavors may be prepared in a sirup and kept for weeks.

Iced coffee and tea are both refreshing and stimulating.

Iced Tea.—Take two teaspoonfuls each of green and black tea; pour over a pint of boiling water and cover tightly, let stand five minutes to draw. Take a large piece of ice, place in a granite pan and pour over it the boiling tea. When well chilled add water to taste and fill glasses. Garnish with sections of lemon and serve with loaf sugar.

Fruit Shrub.—Cover the berries, using half as much vinegar as berries, let them stand for three days in a cool, place, then strain and add four more quarts of fruit to the juice and vinegar; again stand three days, drain and put into a preserving kettle with a pound of sugar to each three cupfuls of juice. Boil and seal in bottles. Blackberries, loganberries, or any fruit may be thus treated.

Frozen Beef Tea.—This is a novelty which will appeal to the invalid during the hot weather. Take a thick cut of round steak, broil it quickly until the juice begins to run, place in a vegetable press and extract all the juice. Add a pinch of salt and serve frozen like mush.

Don't think you have a corner on the trouble market. I could mention several varieties you've never even heard of. What you need is the philosophy of cheerful endurance. Then you will begin to accomplish.—Lloyd.

TASTY TID-BITS

A delicacy to serve with a cup of tea is round, crisp crackers spread with cottage cheese and a marischino cherry placed in the middle. Gingerbread cut in small rounds may be treated the same way. A small square of apple jelly may be used in place of the cherry, if desired.

Another cheese cracker which is not very common is prepared as follows: Take the fresh crisp crackers a third longer than wide and lay them side by side in a dripping pan. Cut thin oblongs of cheese slightly smaller than the crackers, lay on, and over this place halves of pecans, four or five to each cracker. Place in the oven and melt the cheese. Serve with crisp stalks of white celery.

Rice a la Creme.—Wash one-half cupful of rice and cook in water until partly done, then add milk and simmer until the milk is absorbed; season with a little salt. Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin in a little water, add to the hot rice, sugar to sweeten and vanilla to flavor. When cold add a half cupful of heavy cream whipped, pour into a mold and serve with fruit as a garnish.

Head Lettuce With Roquefort Dressing.—Arrange the heart leaves of lettuce on the salad plates. Sprinkle each with a spoonful of finely minced roquefort cheese, then add a highly-seasoned mayonnaise and serve. The cheese may be stirred into the dressing, if desired.

Huntington Salad.—Chop very fine enough white cabbage to make two-thirds of a cupful, add one softened cream cheese to the cabbage, mix well, season, roll into balls and sprinkle with paprika. Arrange on lettuce and serve with French dressing.

Pea Salad.—A cupful of fresh cooked peas will make a most appetizing salad. Add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, six sweet pickles, chopped, and one small onion, also chopped. Moisten with mayonnaise dressing and serve on lettuce.

Harvest Ginger-ade.—Take a tablespoonful of powdered ginger, mix with four tablespoonfuls of sugar and add three cupfuls of cold water. Stir well, add a piece of ice and let stand for a few minutes before serving.

Nellie Maxwell

Why Great Writers Stayed Single.

David Hume, the historian, made the and only one offer of marriage and resigned himself to a life of bachelordom when the offer was rejected. Gibbon, the author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," would have found happiness with Susanna Curchod, a lovely and gifted Swiss girl, if his autocratic father had not frowned on the match. And Buckle, author of "The History of Civilization," might have married had he thought it possible to face wedded life on less than £3,000 a year!

Uncle Eben.

"A man dat's got sense enough to take advice," said Uncle Eben, "mighty soon gets to a place where he kin think up his own supply."

First Be Sure, Then Act.

Advise well before you begin and when you have maturely considered, then act with promptitude.

Dangerous Thinking.

A man who is sick and thinks himself well is in the greatest danger.—Atchison Globe.

The Crepe Frock

Georgette Affords New Development in Summer Clothes.

Material Enters Field as Rival of Oldtime Lingerie Dress; Promises to Be Favorite.

There is a new development in summer clothes, cites a correspondent in the New York Tribune. It lies in the sheer georgette crepe frock which, entering the field as a rival of the oldtime lingerie dress, it promises to gather unto itself many of the followers of the frock of batiste, handkerchief linen or voile.

That there is always something new under the sun is proved every season in Paris. Dressmakers are creating exquisite types of lingerie dresses that are distinctly new. They are in washable styles, but are made of georgette crepe instead of cotton or linen, and, in addition to their dainty frills of fluted lace, they are often delicately embroidered with beads. In former summers chiffon was used for informal evening wear or dressy afternoon frocks. Gowns of this material were made with flowing draperies or ruffles. Now they are in simple chemise effects trimmed with ruffles and valenciennes lace, as well as with cotton and porcelain beads so much in evidence at the present time.

Two shades are favored, one known as biscuit and the other, a similar shade, only darker, known as pain brule, or burnt bread, shade. Laces are dyed in shades to match the

Model of Crepe Georgette in Burnt Bread Shade With Narrow Frills of Lace in Matching Shade.

georgette. Beige-colored laces are also effectively used on pure white georgette. Girdles of stones that simulate real jewels are highly decorative on these filmy dresses. Porcelain girdles, as well as those of beautiful flowers, also are used.

Very lovely is a model in biscuit colored georgette with narrow flutings of valenciennes lace and insertion dyed to match. This frock is embroidered on the apron and off the bodice are miniature pears lone in white beads with the blossom end of the pear in black.

Another model is of crepe georgette in burnt bread shade with narrow frills of valenciennes lace in matching shade. It has an overskirt drapery entirely independent of the foundation

THE STRIPED EFFECT GOWN

This charming striped effect gown worn recently in France by a prominent moving picture actress, attracted much attention. The hat matches and the shoes are of suede.

skirt. The wide open sleeves, ending in bishop cuffs, are extremely attractive. This is an exquisite frock and ideal for a hot summer day.

LATEST FASHIONS IN VEILS

Face Coverings That Are Thrown Back Are Popular; Fancy Meshes for Fall Wear.

Outing veils that are worn thrown back from the face are at the height of their glory. It is notable that while brilliant colors are shown there are many more of the beige tones exploited and worn. It is not in the heavy mesh that these veils are seen, but women seem to prefer the lighter mesh that does not give the effect of a Shetland.

Fancy meshes are forerunners of the veils which will soon be shown in the shops for autumn—all of the novel weaves used in combination. Some of these meshes are already on view, these combination meshes that were brought out last autumn and which have lasted through the winter and spring still will be good for the next season.

These are the striped effects in combination meshes, the filet used with the hexagon or octagon, or perhaps not in the allover striping, but in the border pattern of mesh combination.

LACES MAKE ANNUAL APPEAL

Filet and Irish Designs Are Being Used on Blouses, Summer Gowns and Lingerie.

Filet and Irish laces for blouses and summer gowns and lingerie are making their annual appeal to the woman who believes in and values the softening effect which laces always produce.

These edges are also being sought in black and white. Flouncings in periwinkle, orchid, dandelion, in all shades of blues and browns, are extremely modish. The woman clever with her needle, but who is too busy to spend all her time in the sewing room, is purchasing the seminade tunics of Spanish lace.

MAKING COAT LINES STRAIGHT

Early Fall Showings by Makers Stress the Silhouette; Modification of Recent Seasons.

Early fall showings of apparel manufacturers give some insight into next season's styles. All makers are stressing the new silhouette, which is essentially straight. It really is not a new silhouette as much as it is a modification of the silhouette of recent seasons. The coats are large at the top and through the shoulders, but are straight from the waist down. They do not taper in as did the dolmans of two seasons ago.

Sleeves still are the important feature of the coats and wraps and are of greater proportions than they were on the spring garments. The sleeves are being set in extremely deep armholes, some of them extending below the hip line, says Dry Goods Economist. Voluminous cuffs in fancy styles are liked, but the need of something warm and practical has not been overlooked, for inner sleevelets of the lining are gathered snugly at the wrists to keep out wintry breezes.

The top coats are made on swagger lines of heavy men's wear materials. Double-faced stuffs are very smart for sports and motor coats. Mixtures with plaid backs are made on mannish lines with odd patch pockets, belts and inverted plaits. Very often collars of some durable fur are added, making them suitable for wear all through the winter season. Breast pockets cut in sailor fashion are seen on many models.

In the main the coats are beltless except for the knockabout coats and conservative street coats.

The sleeves are really the important feature of the new coats. With the simplicity of the straight lines of the rest of the coat it looks as if the designers had given all of their attention to the sleeves. Sometimes tight bands of fur at the wrist merely accentuate the wide bell sleeve. Tassels, embroidery and fringe are all used to embellish sleeves, which in their size and shape are already ornamental.

Fine Points in Fitting Hats.

The fancy for placing the trimming of the brim, and leaving the lines of the crown perfectly plain, makes it necessary to make sure that these lines suit the shape of the head, for they are not disguised in any way. Too small a crown will make the face look broad, while an exaggeration of the size will give a "top-heavy" look which is strictly to be avoided. These are the fine points of millinery which are so well understood by the modiste of reputation, who insists on almost as many fittings as her sister, the dressmaker.

Higher Waistline.

There is a gaining preference for the higher waistline. Some of the designers stress the normal waist, which appears to be high after the hip line belt of the season.

Worn Over Silk Slips.

In Paris bouffant frocks of organdie embroidered net or batiste are worn over silk slips of a deeper shade.

THE MATCHED HOSIERY IS PASSE

Variety of Colors in Limelight; Flapper and Spring Heels Continue to Be the Fad.

Don't wear black hose with your black patent leather oxfords and pumps, or brown with brown. With black the nude hose of the winter season have given way to silk, lisle, or silk and wool hose of such pale tints as to be nearly invisible—a faint rose, chamois, and pearl are the shades approved. With brown oxfords, navy or black hose are first choice, with gray as a compromise for those who insist on lighter shades.

Flapper and spring heels continue to be worn everywhere, appropriately or not makes no difference. Flat heel shoes are the fad, and so they are accepted for occasions even where a more conservative model would be much more in keeping with format dress.

To Curl Ostrich Feathers.

Use the back of a silver knife to curl your ostrich feathers, taking a few fibers at a time. Never hold the feathers over a fire to curl them, as the heat will take the life out of the plume.

Stylish Colors.

The turquoise shade is being exploited in millinery. So are the Indian coq shades. These are all the red brown and brown red tones of which costumes as well as hats are being fashioned. It is also expected that red in odd tones will again prove popular.

Black and White Shoes.

Black and white is one of the most popular combinations of colors seen in shoes both for outing and more formal occasions.

Pin Stripes Worn.

Matrons are wearing white pin stripe tailleurs.

Ignorance.

If thou art wise thou knowest thine own ignorance; and thou art ignorant if thou knowest not thyself.—Luther.

The Cunning Man.

A cunning man overreaches no one half as much as himself.—H. W. Beecher.

God's Love.

Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—I John 3:1.

The Fool.

To be a man's fool is bad enough; but the vain man is everybody's.—Penn.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 27

NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER

LESSON TEXT—Neh. 1:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—Jas. 5:16.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 32:30-33; I Sam. 7:5-11; Matt. 9:37, 38; Acts 1:12-14; Eph. 3:14-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Nehemiah Talking to God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Prayer of the King's Cupbearer.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Prayer as a Preparation for All Undertakings.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Prayer and Power.

I. Nehemiah Learns of the Distress of the Captives (vv. 1-3).

1. When (v. 1). Twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes (2:1).

The month Chisleu corresponds to our December. It was while performing his duty as cupbearer to the Persian king. While in this important position there entered into his heart a desire to honor God and do good to his people. A young man can be true to God in any position in life if he sets his heart on Jesus Christ and communes with Him by prayer and study of God's word. A man may be elevated to a high position, prosper in business, and yet live a life unspotted from the world.

2. By Whom (v. 2). His brother Hanani and certain men of Judah brought him the news. His inquiry shows that though he was prosperous he did not forget his unfortunate brethren. We should never let our success and well-being shut out sympathy for the oppressed and suffering.

3. The Nature of the Distress (v. 3). The wall of Jerusalem was broken down. Its gates were burned with fire and the remnant of the captives were in great affliction and reproach.

II. Nehemiah's Sorrow (v. 4).

The news of his brethren's distress greatly moved Nehemiah. He sat down and wept and mourned several days. He fasted and prayed before God. God's people are so essentially one that the affliction and shame of the one is the affliction and shame of all. No one will ever do much to help a distressed people who does not deeply feel their desolation. Nehemiah's sorrow was not the kind that says "I pity you" and goes on in ways of selfishness without making an effort to help. True pity expresses itself in an effort to help.

III. Nehemiah's Prayer (vv. 5-11).

He knew where to go for help. He took the matter upon his heart to God in prayer. The first and best way to help others is to pray for them. Nehemiah did not merely pray; he left his place at the Persian court and journeyed to Jerusalem and took hold with his own hands. Our prayers and tears must be translated into definite action if we would be of real help to others. Note the characteristics of this prayer.

1. Its Worshipful Spirit (v. 5). He recognized God as the great and terrible One, the Lord God of heaven. True prayer shows that spirit of worship.

2. Its Ground (v. 5). It was on the ground of covenant relation that He besought God. On this ground all who are in Christ Jesus can come and plead before God.

3. It Was Persistent (v. 6). He prayed day and night. God is pleased when His servants are persistent in their pleadings with Him. Those who understand the covenant relation will be importunate in their petitions.

4. It Was Accompanied by Confession of Sin (vv. 6, 7). In this confession he mentioned definitely his sin (v. 7). We should specify the sins which we have committed. Most people when praying are too general in their confessions. He not only definitely confessed the national sins but included himself in them. All who live near God know themselves to be sinners and will therefore confess their sins to God.

5. He Pleads God's Promises (vv. 8, 9). In our praying we should remind God of His own words. It is when His words abide in us that we can intelligently pray (John 15:17). If we would be successful in our prayers we should fill our minds with God's promises.

6. He Pleads Relationship (v. 10). He reminds God that they were His children by redemption. Those who are in Christ are God's children by redemption through His precious blood. The child has a claim upon its father. God's children have a claim upon Him.

7. It was Intercessory Prayer (v.11). With intense earnestness he definitely prayed that God would give him favor before the king in order that he might be enabled to help his people. The king's favor was needed in order to enable him to help his brethren. God is able to move the heart of a heathen king and thus further His own cause by means of the prayer of a humble servant.

The Death of Samson.

Howbeit the hair of his head began to grow again after he was shaven. Then the lords of the Philistines gathered them together for to offer a great sacrifice unto Dagon their god, and to rejoice. And it came to pass, when their hearts were merry, that they said, Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. Now the house was full of men and women. And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house stood. And he bowed himself with all his might, and the house fell upon the lords, and upon all the people that were therein. So the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life.—Judges 16:22-30.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter spot, $1.15¼; No. 2 garlicky spot, $1.07¾; No. 3 garlicky spot, 97¾c; August, $1.07½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 78c per bu. for carlots on spot. Contract spot, 72¼c; No. 2 spot, 73¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, old oats (domestic basis), 43½c asked; No. 3 white, 42 asked. Spot new oats, ½ to 1c bu. less.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, 83⅜c; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 85@95.

Millfeed—Prices were reduced from $1 to $3 a ton. City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $25; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $26; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $37; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $35. These quotations are jobbing prices. Receipts of millfeed today 131 tons.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 35@36c; do, choice, 32@34; do, good, 29@32; do, prints, 36@38; do, blocks, 35@37; do, nearby, 32@33; ladles, 26@27; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@24; Ohio rolls, 23; storepacked, 22; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@24.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25c; Eastern Shore Md. and Va., 24; Western, 24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, per lb., 22@23c; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 18@20; do, do, white leghorns, per lb., 18@19; do, do, old roosters, per lb., 14; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 31@32; do, 1¾ to 2 lbs., 29@31; do, 4½ lbs. and over, 28@30; do, do, 1¾ to 1½ lbs., 25@26; do, small, 1¾ lbs. and less, 22@24; do, white leghorns, 2 lbs., 24@25; smaller, 22@23.

Pigeons—Young, per pair, 25c; do, do, old, per pair, 25.

Ducks—Young, Pekings, fat, 3½ lbs. and over, 20@21c; do, puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 18@20; do, muscovy, 3½ lbs. and over, 19; do, smaller and poor, 15@16.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; Eastern Shore, Md., and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.25@1.40; native or nearby, No. 1, per bu. bskt., 75@80c; do, No. 2, per bu. bskt., 35@40; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per 150-lb. sack, $1.75@2.25; do, No. 2, do, $1@1.25; Eastern Shore, Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $1.75@2.25; all sections, No. 2, $1@1.25. Sweets, new, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl., $3.75@4.25; Florida, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; do, Rappahannock and York River, $3@3.50; do, North Carolina, No. 1, $3@4. Yams, fancy, bright, new, $2.25@2.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 1 Northern, spring, $1.41; No. 2 red winter, $1.16½; No. 2 hard winter, $1.19½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.31½; No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.20, c. i. f. track New York, spot.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow and and No. 2 white, 81¼c; No. 2 mixed, 80¾, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—Spot easy; No. 2 white, 44@45c.

Hay—Steadier; No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, $26@28; No. 3, $23@25; shipping, $20@22.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 35@35¾c; do, extras (92 score), 34¾; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 31@34; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 24½@25.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@29c; fresh gathered, firsts, 24@26; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selections, 56; New Jersey hennery whites, uncandled, extras, 47@52; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 34@36; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 34@40; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 25@32; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 44@46; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to extra firsts, 34@43.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat — Easy; No. 2 red winter, $1.13½@1.16½; do, garlicky, $1.04@1.07.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 45½@46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45.

Hay—Steady; old, No. 1, $23@24; timothy, No. 2, $21@22; do, No. 3, $16.50@18.50; sample, $13.50@15.50; no grade, $11.50@13.50; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $19.50@20.50; No. 1 mixed, $17.50@18.50.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flats, held, 19@20½c; fair to good, 18@19; longhorns, 20¼@20½; single daisies, held, 19½@20¼.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 28c; do, firsts, 26; Western extra first, 26; do, firsts, 24@25; fancy selected packed, 33@34.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice handyweight veals, per lb., 10@10½c; choice fat heavy veals, 9; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy, smooth fat veals, 6@7; heavy, rough veals, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—Smooth sheep in fair demand, 60 to 70-lb. average, No. 1 sheep, per lb., 4@5c; spring lambs, choice, 12@13; fair to good, 7@9; poor, small common and thin, 5@6.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6@10.50; culls, $3@5; cows, $1.25@5.

Calves—Veals, $9@14; culls, $7@8.50; little calves, $7.50@8.50; grassers and buttermilks, $6@6.75; Western calves, $9.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3.50@6; culls, $1.50@3; lambs, $10@14.75; culls, $7@8.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $9.50@9.60; heavy Yorkers, $10.75@10.85; light Yorkers, $10.50@10.75; pigs, 9.75@10.

A Fireproof Building.

"Suddenly a woman appeared on the tenth floor with a poodle in her arms, crying: 'Save me! Save my Fifi!'"

"What did the heroic firemen do?"

"One brute yelled: 'Throw the pup out a window and come down yourself on an elevator!'"

Anticipatory People.

"I really dislike to talk to her; she has such a habit of finishing one's sentences for one. You know the kind?"

"Yes, they listen faster than you can talk to them."

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Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 34.

AMBUSH LEADER DESERTS REBELS

Tom Hales, Who Commanded Force That Killed Collins

COLLINS' BROTHER SEIZED

Dead Hero Lies In State—Brother Captured By Irregulars On Way To Funeral And Held Over Night.

Cork.—Tom Hales, who led and accepted the responsibility for the ambush which killed Michael Collins, repudiated it, threw down his arms and offered to join the National forces.

Hales is the brother of Sean Hales, a pro-treaty member of the Dail Eireann, and has been a fierce opponent of the treaty. It is not known whether his offer to join the Nationals will be accepted.

He and his sister on last St. Patrick's Day set fire to the platform at Bandon where a demonstration in favor of the treaty was being held under the auspices of his brother Sean and Canon Cohalan, parish priest of Bandon.

His present change of front is regarded as significant and as giving point to the prevailing belief that the death of Michael Collins may not have been in vain, as Hale's action may animate his comrades to do likewise.

Sean Collins, proceeding from Clonakilty to attend his brother's funeral, had a trying experience. He was arrested on the Bandon-Macroon road by irregulars, who taunted him with lacking the courage "to stand up and be plugged" and spoke jubilantly of having "plugged McKeen, the traitor," referring to his brother Michael.

Sean Collins remained in custody over night, but was released later.

Dublin.—Draped in the beloved tricolor of Ireland, the coffin containing the body of Michael Collins, slain chief of Ireland's new Free State Government, was landed here from the steamer Classic and borne through the streets amid an impressive tribute from the assembled multitude.

General Collins' body was met at the dock by large throngs of mourners, including Richard Mulcahy, chief of staff, and other prominent representatives of the army. The body was taken on a gun carriage, preceded by a band of pipers to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Prayers were said as the procession passed in silence, broken only by the distant crack of snipers' rifles in various parts of the grief-stricken city.

Immediately behind came an armored car bristling with rifles held at all angles, comprising an incongruous ending to the mournful procession.

Regular officers draped the plain oak casket in the Free State colors and placed it on the wooden platform built on the 15-pounder gun carriage. The dead General's charger was led riderless alongside.

Collins lay dressed exactly as he met death, the uniform bearing the crimson stain which told the story of the end. Poignant scenes were witnessed in the little chapel as the mourners came and went.

Miss Kitty Kiernan, Collins' fiancee, and his sister, Miss Powell Collins, were among the first to enter the chapel.

Meanwhile, nuns moved silently to and fro in the pale light of the candles. Sir John Livery stood beside the coffin with a canvas painting, the historic portrait of the dead hero.

The Irish Government will be continued on the lines marked out by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, whose views, freely exchanged with their Cabinet colleagues, anticipated the necessities of the whole situation. No new lines of policy are contemplated.

The ministry needs little reconstruction; Arthur Griffith held no portfolio, and Michael Collins had been obliged to lay aside his duties as finance minister owing to his more urgent task as commander-in-chief. Any pressing financial matters was attended to by other officials, Mr. Collins having organized a very competent financial staff.

GOLF BALL BLINDS WOMAN.

Mrs. Sickel, Of New York, Is Injured On Breton Woods Links.

Breton Woods, N. H.—Mrs. Eugene H. Sickel, of New York, is the victim of a peculiar accident at the Mount Pleasant House. In driving off on the golf links her ball rebounded, hitting her in the eye, cutting a gash and paralyzing the optic nerves so that she is sightless.

FOR PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

Paris Approves Plan For Turco-Greek Conference.

Paris.—A definite move to end the war between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists in the Near East was made when France sent a note to London accepting the British proposal for a Turco-Greek peace conference in Italy. It probably will open at Venice in September.

RUSSIANS ROB AMERICAN.

Bandits Get $30,000 From Relief Organization Chief.

Batum.—Bandits forced an entrance into a first-class coach of a train here and robbed the chief of the American Relief Organization of $30,000, which had just been received from America. This is one of a number of train robberies that have occurred in the Caucasus, and as a result the Choka of Tiflis has issued orders for the summary execution of any bandits that may be captured.

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